

Dr. Hammond concludes his paper as follows : " Taking the deductions which have been based upon the existence of these cells, on their merits, we find that those who have relied on this demonstration for the support of the theory of motor centres are reduced to a number of predicaments. 1. That the largest giant cells have been found in the brain of carnivora, where no motor centre has been clearly demonstrated, and near which only small muscles are supposed to receive their cortical innervation. 2. That if, after all, this is a motor centre, the method of localized electrization was incompetent to detect it. I have limited myself, this evening, to this fact. I need not say that the giant cell was known to Meynert, although its locality was not accurately described by him. He claimed that the larger gyri of the frontal lobe contained the largest cells. On the other hand, cells as large as the giant cells can be seen through the entire occipital lobe, according to this observer, in the two white strata, and were described by him by the name of 'solitary cells.' I trust, at no distant date, to review the entire question of the distribution of large cortical cells, with measurements, and to submit them to the Society.

" For the present, I think the existence of the large cortical cell-group which I have described, shows conclusively, that before the existence of large cells can be considered a demonstration of the correctness of functional localization, a more extended study must be made."

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ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE OF THE BRAIN.—Dr. Burt G. Wilder (*Science*, March 19 and 26) proposes a new nomenclature of the brain, which he supports by rather satisfactory arguments. Inasmuch as cerebral anatomy is, in a measure, in an unsettled condition, and in all its details is yet unfamiliar to the great majority of physicians and students, the proposed system may not be objected to, though novel in its appearance.

It will be seen that it does not extend to the external convolutions and fissures of the brain, and no purely histological features are included. Some parts of the cerebellum and medulla are also omitted, but without these about 150 distinct names are given, most of them referring to more or less distinct parts, but a few indicating general regions distinguishable by color or elevation.

" Most of the names," he says, " are those in common use, with the omission of superfluous elements like *corpus*, and the genitives of the names of more comprehensive parts. Most of the appar-

ently new names will be found to be old acquaintances under such thin disguises as *translation*, *transposition*, *abridgment*, and the substitution of prefixes for qualifying words. In a few cases the old names are wholly discarded for briefer new ones. Most of the new names, however, refer to parts apparently unobserved hitherto (e. g., *crista*, *corina*, *delta*) or to parts which—although probably observed—seem not to have been regarded as needing a special designation (e. g., *aula*, *quadrans*, *corpus præpontile*)."

Dr. Wilder asks for the fullest and freest criticism, both as to the general idea of his proposition and the special terms proposed.

The following is the nomenclature he proposes :

ALBICANS (corpus).—*abn.*—*C. candicans*, *c. mammilare*, etc. Unable to ascertain which of its many titles has priority, I select that which indicates its most obvious feature on the fresh brain.

AMYGDALA (cerebelli).—*ag. cbl.*

ARACHNOIDEA (membrana).—*Ach.*—The arachnoid layer.

ARBOR VITÆ (cerebelli).—*Arb.*

AREA CRURALIS.—*Ar. cr.*—The general region of the base of the brain between the pons and the chiasma. The middle region, or region of the isthmus.

AREA ELLIPTICA.—*Ar. el.*—An area, in the cat, just laterad of the ventripyramis. Perhaps it represents the "inferior olive."

AREA INTERCRURALIS.—*Ar. icr.*—The interpeduncular space. The mesal part of the *Area cruralis*.

AREA POSTPONTILIS.—*Ar. ppn.*—The ventral aspect of the metencephalon (medulla). The caudal one of the three general regions into which the base of the brain may be conveniently divided for description. It is more extensive, relatively, in the cat than in man.

It will be noted that the adjective *pontilis* follows the analogy of *gentilis* rather than *montanus* or *fontinalis*. The form *pontal*, however, has been used by Owen. (A. III.)

AREA PRÆCHIASMATICA.—*Ar. prch.*—The cephalic one of the three areas of the base of the brain. The space cephalad of the chiasma.

AULA.—*a.*—The cephalic portion of the third ventricle; the prethalamie part of the "third ventricle," between the "two portæ, or foramina Monroi; 'aula,' Wilder, 3 and 5." "The here common ventricular cavity," in *Menobranchus*, Spitzka, 6, 31. This represents the cavity of the "unpaired hemisphere vesicle," formed by a protrusion from, or constriction of, the "anterior primary encephalic vesicle;" the aula is relatively larger in some of the lower vertebrates.

AULIPLEXUS.—*apx.*—The plexus of the aula. The free border of the fold of pia, known as the *velum*, forms a vascular plexus in the aula, in each porta, and in the *medicornu* of the *procalia*. In place of compound terms, like *plexus aula*, I suggest that single terms be formed, *auliplexus*, *portiplexus*, and *proplexus*. For the plexuses of the dicœlia and metacœlia—the "third" and "fourth ventricles"—we may use *diplexus* and *metaplexus*.

BASICOMMISSURA.—*bcs.*—"The basilar commissure of the thalami," Spitzka, 2, 14. The ventral continuity of the two thalami.

BIVENTER (cerebelli).—*bv.*—The biventral lobe of the cerebellum.

BULBUS OLFACTORIUS.—*B. ol.*—The olfactory bulb. The more or less expanded cephalic part of each lateral half of the rhinencephalon, consisting of the *pes* and *pero*. Often called *olfactory lobe*.

CALAMUS (scriptorius).—*clm.*

CALCAR (avis).—*clc.*—*Hypocampa* or *hippocampus minor*.

CALLOSUM (corpus).—*cl.*—*Commissura cerebri maxima, trabs medullaris*, etc.

CANALIS CENTRALIS (myelonis).—*Cn. ce.*—The central canal of the spinal cord.

CARINA (fornicis).—*ca.*—The mesal ridge of the caudo-ventral surface of the *fornix*, dorso-caudad of the *crista*. I am not sure of its existence in man.

CAUDA STRIATI.—*cd. s.*—"Surcingle," Dalton (1, 13); the slender continuation of the *striatum* caudo-ventrad. If a new name is required for this longer "tail," which was described by Cuvier (B. III, 51) as forming, with the *striatum* proper, a "horse-shoe," Prof. Dalton's "surcingle" may be technically rendered "cingulum." I have not yet looked for the *cauda* in the cat.

CEREBELLUM.—*cbl.*—Several of the external features of the *cerebellum* are omitted from this paper.

CEREBRUM.—*cb.*—The *prosencephalon*, less the *striata*. The *hemisphæra*.

CHIASMA (opticum, or nervorum opticorum).—*ch.*—The optic chiasma or commissure.

CIMBIA.—*cmb.*—"Tractus transversus pedunculi," Gudden, as quoted by Meynert (A. 737). A slender white band across the ventral surface of the *crus cerebri*. It is a distinct ridge in the cat. The word is used in architecture to denote a *band* or *fillet* about a pillar, and is here proposed as a fitting substitute for Gudden's descriptive name.

CINEREA (substantia).—*c.*—The gray matter of the nervous organs.

CLAUSTRUM.—*cls.*—The "*claustrum*" (Burdach), "*nucleus taniæformis*" (Arnold), as stated by Quain, A. II, 564.

CÆLIA.—*C.*—A ventricle of the *encephalon*. For a brief statement of the reasons for substituting this for the word *ventriculus*, see elsewhere in this article.

COLUMNA FORNICIS.—*Co. f.*—The anterior pillar of the *fornix*, assuming that there is one upon each side. It would be convenient to have a single short name.

COMMISSURA FORNICIS.—*Cs. f.*—In the cat, a distinct band across the caudal aspect of the *fornix* just ventrad of the *crista*, and apparently uniting the two columnæ more closely.

COMMISSURA HABENARUM.—*Cs. h.*—A white band connecting the caudal ends of the *habenæ*, and forming the dorsal border of the *Fm. conarii*.

CONARIUM.—*cn.*—The *glandula pinealis*. *Epiphysis cerebri*. *Penis cerebri*.

CORONA RADIATA.—*Cn. r.*—*C. radians*.

CORPUS PRÆPONTILE.—*Cp. prp.*—A slight white longitudinal ridge of the *postperforatus*, near the meson. It is distinct in the cat. When more fully known, perhaps a better name may be found.

CORTEX (cerebri, or cerebelli).—*ctx.*—The ectal layer of gray and white substance at the surface of the cerebrum and cerebellum.

CRENA (calami).—*crn.*—The caudal end or notch of the metaccelis.

CRISTA (fornicis).—*crs.*—A small but, in the cat, very distinct ovoid mesal elevation of the caudal surface of the *fornix*, ventrad of the *carina*, and dorsad of the *commissura fornicis*, and the *recessus aulæ*. It is also present in the human brain. Wilder, 7.

CRUS CEREBRI.—*Cr. cb.*—Pedunculus cerebri.

CRUS OLFACTORIUM.—*Cr. ol.*—The isthmus by which the *bulbus olf.* is connected with the *prosen.*

CRUSTA (cruris cerebri).—*crs.*

DECUSSATIO PINIFORMIS.—*dc. pnf.*—"Piniform decussation," Spitzka,

DECUSSATIO VENTRIPYRAMIDUM.—*dc. vpy.*—The "decussation of the anterior pyramids."

DELTA (fornicis).—*d.*—A subtriangular area of the ventro-caudal surface of the fornix of the cat. The lateral angles are the *portæ*, and the apex points dorso-caudad. It is bounded by the lines of reflection of the *endyma*, and represents the entocœlian surface of the *fornix*. Wilder, 5. It probably exists in man.

DENTATUM (corpus cerebelli).—*dnt.*

DICELIA.—*dc.*—The "third ventricle," or "*ventriculus tertius*," less the *aula*. The interthalamic space, reduced in mammals by the *medicommisura*.

DIENCEPHALON.—*den.*—The *thalamencephalon*, *deutencephalon*, *inter-brain*, enclosing the *dicælia*. Whether it should include also the *aula* and its walls is to be determined by reference to the condition of the parts in some of the lower vertebrates.

DIPLEXUS.—*dpl.*—The plexus of the "third ventricle."

DISTELA.—*dil.*—The *tela vasculosa* forming the membranous roof of the *dicælia* or "third ventricle."

DORSIPYRAMIS.—*dpy.*—The *posterior pyramid* of the *metencephalon*.

ENCEPHALON.—*en.*—The brain, including the *medulla* or *metencephalon*.

ENDYMA.—*end.*—*Ependyma*. Lining membrane of the ventricles.

EPENCEPHALON.—*epen.*—The hind-brain, or *cerebellum* with the *pons* and its peduncles, and the corresponding part of the *medulla*. It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to define exactly the limits of the *epen.* and the *metencephalon*, and of their respective cavities.

EPICÆLIA.—*epc.*—The division of the ventricular cavity corresponding with the cerebellum. Perfectly distinct in the cat, and even in man, but relatively more extensive in many of the lower vertebrates.

FASCIOLA.—*fsc.*—May not this single word take the place of *fasciola cinerea* and *fascia dentata*? The parts are continuous, and the latter is not *dentate* in the cat.

FILUM TERMINALE (myelonis).—*fl. t.*

FIMBRIA.—*fmb.*—*Corpus fimbriatum*. *Tænia hippocampi*. "*Fimbria*," Meyn., A. 667.

FLOCCULUS.—*flc.*—*Lobulus pneumogastricus*. The flocks. This seems to be a different part from the *lobulus appendicularis* of the carnivora, with which it has been sometimes confounded.

FORAMEN CÆCUM.—*Fm. c.*—"Fossa cæca," Spitzka, 3, 6. *Foramen cæcum*

is used by Dunglison and Vicq D'Azyr (A. pl. xviii, "48"), and should be retained, notwithstanding the somewhat unusual application of the word *foramen*.

FORAMEN INFUNDIBULI.—*Fm. inf.*—The orifice in the *tuber cinereum* left after the removal of the *hypophysis* and *infundibulum*.

FORAMEN MAGENDIE.—*Fm. mg.*—The communication of the *metacalia* with the "subarachnoid space." Not having satisfied myself as to the nature of this communication, I prefer to quote from Quain, A. ii, 513.

FORNIX.—*f.*—*Camara. Testudo cerebri*, etc.

GENU.—*g.*—*Genu callosi*.

HABENA.—*h.*—*Habenula. Pedunculis pinealis*. There seems to be no need of using the longer word. According to my observations, the *habenæ* have a distinct morphical significance as nearly corresponding with the lines along which the *endyma* is reflected toward the opposite side; 5 and 7.

HYPOCAMPA.—*hym.*—*Hyppocampus major*. The reasons for preferring the form employed by Vicq D'Azyr are presented elsewhere in this article.

HYPOPHYSIS.—*hy.*—Pituitary body.

INFUNDIBULUM.—*inf.*—*Infundibulum cerebri*, etc.

INSULA.—*ins.*—Island of Reil. *Lobus centralis. Insula cerebri. Gyri operiti*.

INTEROPTICUS (*lobus*).—*iop.*—The interoptic lobe, Spitzka, 4, 98; 5. In some reptiles.

ITER.—*i.*—*Iter a tertio ad ventricululum quartum. Aquæductus Sylvii*. A convenient name for the contracted mesocoelia of man and most mammals.

LEMNISCUS INFERIOR.—*lmn. i.*—Spitzka, 4, 95, and 100.

LEMNISCUS SUPERIOR.—*lmn. s.*—I have not been able to identify these parts in the cat.

LIGULA.—*lg.*—"Ponticulus." Ligula, Quain, A. II, 506.

LIMES ALBA.—*lm. a.*—*Limes alba radialis lateralis rhinencephali*. The white stripe of the lateral root of the rhinencephalon. Perfectly distinct in the fresh brain of the cat.

LIMES CINEREA.—*lm. c.*—The gray stripe of the *radix lateralis*.

LIQUOR VENTRICULI.—*lg. vn.*—This term is used by Mihalk, A. 163. Is a better one to be found?

LOBULUS APPENDICULARIS (*cerebelli*). *Ll. ap.* The appendicular lobule of the *cerebellum* of many carnivora, and perhaps other mammals. It seems to have been confounded in some cases with the human *flocculus*, but more probably represents the lateral lobes of the *cerebellum*. Its relations should be studied in a series of related forms. See my paper, II, 217.

LOBULUS OLFACTORIUS.—*Ll. ol.*—The olfactory lobe of the hemisphere. A part of the hemisphere said to be in more direct connection with the rhinencephalon.

LOBUS OLFACTORIUS.—*L. ol.*—A general name for either half of the rhinencephalon, including the *crus* and the *bulbus*.

LOCUS NIGER.—*lc. n.*—The *locus niger* of the *crus cerebri*, between the *tegmen* and the *crusta*.

MEDICOMMISSURA.—*mcs.*—*Commissura mollis*. Middle commissure. "Thalamic fusion," Spitzka.

MEDICORNU (*procelæ*).—*mcu.*—*Cornu temporale*. The middle or descending horn of the "lateral ventricle."

MEDIPEDUNCULUS (cerebelli).—*mpd.*—*Crus ad pontem.* Middle peduncle of the cerebellum.

MESENCEPHALON.—*men.*—The mid-brain. The *lobi optici, postoptici, and interoptici*, with the corresponding *crura cerebri*.

MESOCCELIA.—*msc.* The ventricular division corresponding with the *mesencephalon*. In man and most mammals it is usually reduced and known as *iter*, or *aqueductus Sylvii*.

METACÆLIA.—*mtc.*—The "fourth ventricle," *ventriculus quartus*. Ventricle of the metencephalon.

METAPLEXUS.—*mtpl.*—The *plexus choroideus* of the *metacælia*.

METATELA.—*mtl.*—The membranous roof of the *metacælia*, or "fourth ventricle."

MONTICULUS (cerebri).—*mnt.*—The ventral prominence of the *lobus temporalis*. Natiform protuberance. *Alveus. Subiculum.*

MYELENCEPHALON.—*myen.*—The cerebro-spinal axis. The term was proposed by Owen.

MYELON.—*my.*—The spinal cord. Owen. Huxley.

NERVUS OLFACTORIUS.—*N. ol.*—Olfactory nerve.

NUCLEUS LENTICULARIS.—*nc. ln.*—*Nucleus lentiformis.* Meynert.

OBEX.—I have not identified this part.

OLIVA.—*o.*—*Corpus olivarium.* Olivary body. Olive. The "inferior olive." Spitzka.

OPTICUS (lobus). *Natis cerebri.* An optic lobe, excluding the *postopticus* and *interopticus*.

PERO (olfactorius).—*po.*—The softer cap, or shoe-like covering of the rhinencephalic lobe, from which the *nervi olfactorii* directly spring. In the cat this may be accurately removed from the *pes ol.* The Latin *pero* denoted a sort of boot made of raw hide.

PES OLFACTORIUS.—*ps. ol.*—The firmer ental portion of each rhinencephalic lobe. As it is the termination of the crus, and has, in the cat, a somewhat foot-like shape, I suggest the above name for it.

PIA (mater).—*pi.*—In the cat's brain there are indications of at least two layers of the *pia*.

PONS (Varolii).—*pn.*—*Tuber annulare*, etc. There seems to be no need of the qualifying genitive.

PONTIBRACHIUM.—*pnbr.*—"Brachium pontis," Spitzka, 4, 100.

PORTIO DEPRESSA (præperforati).—*Pt. d.*—In the cat the (*locus præperforatus*) is distinctly divided into two portions, the caudal of which is depressed, while the cephalic is elevated, and sometimes furrowed. Briefer names are desirable.

PORTIO PROMINENS (præperforati).—*Pt. p.*

PORTIPLEXUS.—*ppl.*—The small portion of the free border of the *velum* which hangs in the *porta*.

POSTBRACHIUM (mesen.).—*pbr.*—*Brachium posterius.*

POSTCOMMISSURA.—*pcs.*—*Commissura posterior cerebri.* The posterior commissure.

POSTGENICULATUM (corpus).—*pgn.*—*Corpus geniculatum internum.*

POSTOPTICUS (lobus).—*pop.*—*Testis cerebri.* The caudal eminence of the "*corpus quadrigeminum*." "Postoptic lobe," Spitzka, 4, 100, and 103.

POSTPEDUNCULUS (cerebelli).—*ppd.*—*Crus cerebelli ad medullam.* Inferior peduncle.

POSTPERFORATUS (locus).—*ppf.*—*Locus perforatus posticus.* Posterior perforated space. *Pons Tarini.*

PRÆBRACHIUM (mesen.).—*prbr.*—*Brachium anterius.* I have not identified these parts.

PRÆCOMMISSURA.—*pres.*—*Commissura anterior.*

PRÆGENICULATUM (corpus).—*prgn.*—*Corpus geniculatum externum.*

PRÆPEDUNCULUS.—*prpd.*—*Crus seu processus ad corpus quadrigeminum.* Superior peduncle of cerebellum.

PRÆPERFORATUS.—*prpf.*—*Locus perf. anticus.*

PROCCÆLIA.—*prc.*—Ventricle of the prosencephalon, "Lateral ventricle."

PROPLEXUS.—*prp.*—The plexus of the *medicoruu* of the *procalia*. It is the long free border of the *velum*, and, still covered by the *endyma*, enters by the rima. It is continuous with the *portiplexus*, and extends to near the tip of the *medicoruu*.

PROSENCEPHALON.—*pren.*—The cerebral hemispheres; *cerebrum* less the *striatum*; the fore-brain.

PROTERMA.—*prtr.*—The primitive *lamina terminalis* or *l. cinerea*. *Terma embryonis*. My reason for suggesting different terms for the adult and embryonic terminal plate, is that, as now understood, the latter includes not only the *lamina cinerea* of anthropotomy, but also the parts afterward differentiated to form the *columnæ fornicis*, and the *præcommissura*, with perhaps some other parts of the *fornix*.

PSEUDOCÆLIA.—*psc.*—*Ventriculus septi pellucidi*. "Duncan's höhle," Löwe, A. 13. Fifth ventricle. This is not a true member of the coelian series. If it ever presented an opening into the *aula*, it is because of some injury which has torn the brain. This point was urged by be in the unpublished paper No. 4.

PULVINAR.—*plv.*—*Pulvinar thalami*. The posterior tubercle of the human *thalamus*.

QUADRANS (cruris cerebri).—*q.*—In the cat, a depressed area approximately equal to the fourth of a circle, upon the ventral surface of the *crus*, in its mesocephalic angle.

RADIX INTERMEDIA (rhinencephali).—*Rx. i.*—The middle root of the *rhinencephalon*. In anthropotomy, the middle root of the olfactory nerve. In the cat it is little more than a sub-triangular interval between the *RR. lateralis* and *mesalis*.

RADIX LATERALIS.—*Rx. l.*—The lateral root of the *rhinen*. The "external root of the olf. nerve." In the cat it presents a gray and white stripe—*limes cinerea* and *l. alba*.

RADIX MESALIS.—*Rx. m.*—The mesal root of the *rhinencephalon*. The "internal root of the olf. nerve." In the cat it turns pretty sharply from the ventral to the mesal aspect of the brain.

RECESSUS AULÆ.—*R. a.*—A small depression between the two *columnæ fornicis*, and ventrad of the *crista*. The aulic recess.

RECESSUS CONARII.—*R. cn.*—" *Recessus pinealis*," Reich., A. Taf. ix, *rp.*

RECESSUS OPTICUS.—*R. op.*—This is a pyramidal recess, just dorsad of the *chiasma*, the apex pointing laterad. The term is used by Mihalkovics, A. 79.

RECESSUS PRÆPONTILIS.—*R. prpn.*—The mesal depression which is overhung by the cephalic border of the *pons*. Its floor is formed by the caudal part of the *postperforatus*.

REGIO AULICA.—*Rg. a.*—It may be convenient sometimes to employ this term as a designation for the general region, of which the *aula* is the centre. Within a short distance of the *aula* are many parts of great morphical importance; the whole brain seems to converge thereto. Whoever understands the aulic region will find no serious difficulty with the gross anatomy of other parts.

RESTIFORME (corpus).—*Rf.*—The restiform body of the *metencephalon*.

RHINENCEPHALON.—*rhen.*—The division of the brain, which is united with the cephalic end of the base of the *prosencephalon*, and connected by the *nervei olfactorii* with the *nares*. Each lateral *lobus* includes a *crus* with its *radices*, and the *bulbus olfactorius*, consisting of the *pes* and *pero*.

RHINOCCELIA.—*rhc.*—The cavity or ventricle of each lateral part of the *rhinencephalon*, and connected with the *procellia*.

RIMA (cerebri).—*r.*—The interruption of nervous tissue between the *fibria* and the *tania*, by which the fold of *pia*—still covered by the *endyma*—enters the *procellia* to form the *proplexus*. It extends from the dorsal border of the corresponding *porta* to near the tip of the *medicornu*. In a general way it coincides with a lateral half of the “fissure of Bichat,” or “great transverse fissure.” That, in the cat, the borders of this *rima* are closely united by the intruded *pia*, and that the *thalamus* is *wholly excluded from the procellia*, was demonstrated by me on the 25th of November, 187-, in the presence of my assistant, Prof. S. H. Gage, who recorded it at the time. It was affirmed in my lectures on physiology at the Medical School of Maine in the spring of 1877, and in subsequent courses there and at Cornell University; and was one of the points made in a paper (4) read at the meeting of the Am. Assoc. Adv. of Sci. in 1879. While affirming this of the cat, I stated that the material at my disposal had not enabled me to demonstrate it upon the human brain, but there was no doubt that the same condition would be ascertained when a human brain could be prepared and examined with sufficient care with reference to that feature. In the spring of 1880, Dr. Spitzka informed me that Hadlich had denied lately the appearance of the *thalamus* in the lateral ventricle, presumably of man. The fact is, whoever begins his studies of encephalic anatomy with the brains of the lower vertebrates will soon perceive that—excepting for some rupture of the parts—the *thalamus* can no more form a part of the floor of the “lateral ventricle” than can the *cerebellum* or any other part of the brain.

RIPA (deltæ).—*rp.*—The border of the *delta* formed by the reflection of the *endyma* upon the intruded *auliplexus*. Probably also in man.

ROSTRUM (callosi).—*rm.*—The rostrum of the *callosum*; much shorter in the cat than in man.

SEPTUM LUCIDUM.—*spt. l.*—This term is not only compound, but based upon two misconceptions: that it is always or even usually *translucent* in mammals, and that it forms a partition between the two *procellia* in the ordinary sense. A new term is desirable, which may refer to either of the two lateral halves of the septum, in connection with the *procellia*, or the rest of the wall of the hemisphere.



SPLENIUM (callosi).—*sp.*—The splenium.

STRIATUM (corpus).—*s.*—The intraventricular, or entocœlian portion of what is sometimes called the *corpus striatum*. The *nucleus caudatus*. The caudate lobe.

SULCUS HABENÆ.—*Sl. h.*—The slight furrow along the dorsal border of the *habenæ*.

SULCUS INTERCRURALIS LATERALIS.—*Sl. ic. l.*—In the cat, a distinct lateral furrow in the *area intercruralis*.

SULCUS INTERCRURALIS MESALIS.—*Sl. ic. m.*—A mesal furrow in the *area intercruralis* of the cat.

SULCUS LIMITANS.—*Sl. li.*—The furrow between the *thalamus* and *striatum*, in which lies the free border of the *fimbria* in contact with the *tenia*. The qualifying word is given in reference to the fact that this furrow is the line of separation between the entocœlian surface of the *striatum* and the ectocœlian surface of the *thalamus*. A shorter and more significant term is desirable.

SULCUS MONROI.—*Sl. Mn.*—The term is employed by Reichert (A. 65, Taf. 11), to designate a part of the *dicalia* of man ventrad of the *medicommisura*.

TÆNIA (semicircularis).—*tn.*—There seems to be no reason why this single word may not replace the numerous compounds by which the part is known.

TEGMENTUM.—*tg.*—The more dorsal layer of fibres of the *crus cerebri*, separated from the *crusta* by the *locus niger*.

TELA.—*tl.*—A general name for the membranous roofs of the *dicalia* and *metacalia*. "*Tela vasculosa*" is employed by Huxley, *I*.

TERMA.—*tr.*—*Lamina cinerea*. The adult *lamina terminalis*.

THALAMUS.—*th.*—*Thalamus opticus* seu *nervorum opticatorum*. As has been well remarked by Spitzka (2), this single word is to be preferred upon all grounds to the compounds which have been applied to this part.

TRACTUS OPTICUS.—*tr. op.*—The optic tract.

TRAPEZIUM.—*tz.*—The *trapezium* of the *metencephalon*. Exposed in the carnivora, but in man concealed by the caudal margin of the *pons*.

TUBER CINEREUM.—*T. cn.*—The elevation just caudad of the *chiasma*, to which is attached the *hypophysis* by the *infundibulum*.

TUBERCULUM ROLANDO.—*tbl. R.*—The tubercle or tuber of Rolando, Huguenin, A. 83.

VALVULA (cerebelli).—*vv.*—The valve of Vicussens.

VELUM (interpositum).—*vl.*—The ectocœlian portion of the fold of *pia*, the entocœlian free border of which forms the plexuses of the *aula*, *portæ*, and *procellæ*.

VENA CHOROIDEA.—*v. ch.*—*Vena Galeni*.

VENTRIPYRAMIS.—*vpy.*—The anterior pyramid. The "prepyramid," Owen, A.

VERMIS (cerebelli).—*vm.*—The median lobe of the cerebellum. This and the other external features of the cerebellum are not here presented with any fulness.

If I venture to hope that a few of the changes proposed in this paper may escape disapprobation, and that all my readers may

not be hostile critics, it is because the times have changed, and such an undertaking is now more likely to be viewed in its true light. I have endeavored simply to define more clearly the necessity for terminological improvement which has been admitted, in some cases unconsciously perhaps, by all who have, for example, substituted *ventral* for *anterior*, *ectogluteus* for *gluteus maximus*, *hypophysis* for *pituitary gland*, *corpus callosum* for *commissura cerebri maxima*, *adrenals* for *suprarenal capsules*, and *basioccipital* for *basilar portion of the occipital bone*.

Dr. E. C. Spitzka, *Science*, April 9th, after commenting on some of Prof. Wilder's terms, suggests the following additions :

CAPPA (*cinerea*\*)—The gray cap covering the *Optici*; well developed in most mammalia, rudimentary in man.

ECTOTHALAMUS\*.—The outer gray thalamic zone.

ENTOTHALAMUS\*.—The inner gray thalamic zone.

INTERCRURALE\* (*Ganglion*).—*Ganglion Interpedunculare*<sup>3, 4</sup>.

SIGMA\*.—The S-shaped involution of the nerve-cell layer of the cortex which constitutes the basis of the *Hypocampa*.

NUCLEUS TRAPEZII\*.—The superior olive. The development of this body seems to bear an inverse relation to that of the true olive. In man the olive proper is highly developed, in the cat poorly—in the latter the nucleus of the trapezium is well marked and folded; in man it is ill-marked.

OBLONGATA\*.—The post-pontinal area of man; the *medulla oblongata*.

STRIÆ\*.—The *striae medullares albæ* of the fourth ventricle.

VELUM CEREBELLI\*.—The valve of Vieussens; this is the true embryonic starting-point of the cerebellum. The *velum medullare anterius*.

VELUM OBLONGATÆ\*.—The *velum medullare posterius*. It arises from the internal division of the *postpedunculus* in its oblongata portion, and covers the posterior part of the fourth ventricle.

VELUM FLOCCULI\*.—The *velum medullare inferius*.

GRACILIS\* (*Funiculus*).—*Funiculus gracilis*, continuation of corresponding column in cord; part of the posterior pyramids.

CUNEATUS\* (*Funiculus*).

TUBERIS\* (*Funiculus*).—*Funiculus* of Rolando; the columnar field containing the tuberculum of Rolando. There is a *lobulus tuberis*, which is otherwise provided for.

NODI\*.—Two symmetrical eminences, situated each in the shallow depression bounded by the *opticus thalamus* and *habena*, probably corresponding to the *ganglion habenæ* (*Gangl. habenulæ*<sup>5</sup>). There is a notable large opening cephalad of these eminences, which resembles the opening under the *tania* containing the vein which gives the latter its bluish color. I can find no notice of this opening anywhere. The eminences are represented obscurely in fig. 70 of Henle<sup>3</sup>.

DECUSSATIO FONTINALIS\*\*.—Fontanenartige Haubenkrenzung<sup>6</sup>.

\* Terms proposed by myself, not to be found in previous publications.

\*\* A single affix or prefix might be devised in place of *decussatio*, or *fontidecussatio*, *pinidecussatio*, *pyridecussatio*.

In conclusion, I would urge the adoption of some brief arbitrary affix or prefix in place of the words commissure and ganglion. He who limits himself to a study of surface contours will not appreciate the absence of such abbreviations as much as he who is compelled to wade through the labyrinth of the internal cerebral structure.

*Gris* for *Ganglion* would perhaps do; thus *Grishabena*, *Gristegmentum*, *Grisfastigium* for *Ganglion habenæ*, *Ganglion* and *Nucleus tegmenti*, *Nucleus fastigii*. The term *nucleus* is a very unfortunate one, as it has another and very different meaning which, in my experience as a teacher of cerebral anatomy, has led to confusion in the mind of every beginner. Professor Wilder, who appears to be as much at home in etymology as in cerebral anatomy, will solve these problems no doubt better than I could pretend to.

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Among others, the following articles have been recently published on the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system:

LEWIS: Methods of preparing, demonstrating, and examining cerebral structure in health and disease, *Brain*, vol. 4, No. 1, April, 1881. MICKLE: Cerebral localization, *Fourn. Mental Science*, April, 1881. POOLEY, T. W.: Some fallacies of physiological experimentation regarding nerves and muscles, *N. Y. Med. Record*, March 26th. PREYER, W.: Theory of color-blindness, *Centralbl. f. d. Med. Wissench.*, Jan. 1. MANN: A contribution to the study of nervous diseases—somnambulism, catalepsy, *Med. & Surg. Rep.*, June 18, 1881. ENGEL: Descending sclerosis of the tract for tactile sensations and coördination; locomotor ataxia, its anatomy, physiology, pathology, diagnosis, and treatment, *Am. Specialist*, June and July, 1881. SIEFFERT: Spinal meningitis, *Indiana Med. Rep.*, May, 1881. SANDERS: A study of primary, immediate, or direct hemorrhage into the ventricles of the brain, *Am. Journ. Med. Sci.*, July, 1881. HUTCHINSON: Case of spinal inflammation due to traumatism, *Mich. Med. News*, May 25, 1881. FERGUSON: Peripheral paraplegia, *Can. Fourn. Med. Sci.*, June, 1881. DICKINSON: Two cases of cerebral embolism, *Brit. Med. Fourn.*, May 21, 1881. ALTHAUS: Lecture on the physiology and pathology of the olfactory nerve, *The Lancet*, May 21, 1881. CROTHERS: Clinical studies of inebriety, *Med. & Surg. Rep.*, May 7, 1881. BEARD: Terminology of trance, *N. Y. Med. Rec.*, May 21, 1881. BIXBY: Case of hystero-neurosis, *Boston Med. & Surg. Fourn.*, June 30, 1881. MILLS, C. K.: Four cases of tubercular meningitis, *Med. & Surg. Reporter*, July 2, 1881.